NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

HARTWELL CORN.

Calling upon the Agricultural Commissioner last winter, we saw, in a glass upon his table, a small quantity of corn. "Mr Colman," said *we*, "*I* want that corn." "You can't have it, for I am to exhibit this at the State House, where I shall read a letter from Dr. Hartwell, of Southbridge, by whom it was raised, in which he gives an account of his mode of cultivation and of the yield." "Can some be obtained from him?" "Yes, I will furnish you with some in the spring." He fulfilled his promise and I received two ears. The reason of my request, made before any inquiry into its excellence, was *the size of the kernel.* I had never before seen a northern yellow corn so large. What I subsequently received on the cob, was somewhat less in size. This was planted by my father, Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, in the same field with six other varieties, viz: a large late redish corn, (probably the Brown corn increased in length of ear, size of stalk, and lateness of ripening, by having been for many successive years grown on fields which are usually pretty well manured,) the Parker corn, the Tuscarora, a Badenized Canada corn, an early eight-rowed corn, called there the Richards corn, and another eight-rowed corn obtained from Schuyler Shepard, Esq., of Mansfield.

The redish corn and the Parker were much more highly manured than the others. The first of these, under similar treatment, was from 15 to 20 per cent. more productive than the latter. The Hartwell, Richards, Shepard, large Canada and Tuscarora were on land that had been pastured for five or six years preceding, and the only manure was a common shovelful to the hill of barn and hog-yard manure, mixed and partially rotted; say 3 to 4 cords to the acre. The ground and crop were not measured with the accuracy which is needful to satisfactory statements for the public. I will only say that the Hartwell corn ripened the earliest of any on the field; gave the greatest yield of any of these last named corns; was very large considering its mode of cultivation; that the stalk is small, the ear eight-rowed, cob medium sized, and kernel quite large. We think it combines the two desirable qualities of productiveness and early maturity to a greater extent than any corn which has come under our notice. We have ordered and received from Dr. Hartwell a bushel and a half for our own planting next season; a friend to whom we described it has obtained the same quantity; and Messrs Breck & Co. have procured a few bushels of it for supplying those whom our statements may render desirous of giving it a trial. The ears on the top of the box just received are not as large as those furnished us last spring, and we have not since seen as large kernels as those which originally attracted our notice. Still the corn on hand is very fair. The accompanying letter will perhaps assign a satisfactory cause for the diminution in size. We do not in this crop or any other, advise farmers to plant for the *main crop* any variety with which they are unacquainted; but a trial of different kinds in small quantities, is attended with but little risk of loss, and may lead to valuable discoveries.—Ed.

Southbridge, Jan. 8, 1840.

Dear Sir—Agreeable to your request, I have forwarded twelve bushels of my seed corn per railroad—six of which is shelled and the remainder in the ear. It is directed to Jos. Breck & Co., Nos. 51 & 52 N. Market st.

The history and origin of this corn, I am unable to trace farther back than the year 1835. It was selected by myself in consequence of its maturity during the short and cold seasons of 1835 and 6, when most of the crop was cut off in New England by frost. In consequence of my having selected and improved this corn, and also of my bringing it into notice, it bears the name in this section, of the "Hartwell corn." The best method I have found from different experiments which I have made in growing this corn, is to prepare the ground, by spreading on it about 40 loads (13 cords) of green or long stable manure to the acre, with two or three ploughings according to the adhesiveness of the soil; then to furrow the ground one way only—furrows four feet apart. About one quart of fine fermented manure, the geine of which has become soluble, should be put in the hills (3 ft. apart) for the purpose of invigorating the tender plant during the cool weather which we experience about the last of May. I should insist on the distance of 4 feet one way in the rows for the purpose of *ploughing between them.* Perhaps an improvement might be made in planting three kernels in the hill, at a distance of 1 1-2 ft., which would give the same number of stalks to the acre and also would increase somewhat the labor of cultivation. I recommend unfermented manure for spreading in consequence of a large portion of the geine being insoluble until the last of August, when the most nutriment is needed, at the age of fructification or seeding: if the whole of the manure were fermented and the geine made soluble, so that the absorbent vessels could take it up before August, too much of it would be exhausted by *the stalk*, which would produce an overgrowth, and too little nutriment matter would remain for supplying the great draft at seeding time. By planting the corn in hills four feet one way by three the other, with six kernels in the hill, it gives twelve square feet of surface to the hill, or two square feet to each stalk—making 3630 hills to the acre. Eight large ears of this corn will produce a quart of kernels—and with a good season, the land well prepared and the crop well tended, with the double ears upon the stalk, will yield one quart to the hill or 112 bushels to the acre—which I have actually raised. Last year, however—(owing to the ground on which it was raised, it being the poorest piece of land we cultivated)—the yield was somewhat smaller than the year before.

My corn was planted last year on the 9th and 11th of May, and hoed the first and third weeks in June and first week in July. The soil was cold, wet and springy about the time of planting and hoeing. The crop was ripe and harvested by the 20th of September—which gave me an opportunity of seeding the ground with winter rye and grass, which I find the best way of obtaining a crop of grass. Last year I had 8512 lbs. of hay (herds grass and red top) from 1 1-4 acre of land—the first cutting obtained in the above way.

Much argument has been had by agriculturists with respect to the farming implement, the cultivator. I use the plough exclusively. I think a little reflection will determine the peculiar merits of each. In moist and adhesive soil, where the surface becomes compact by the falling of the spring and summer rains, (like mine,) the plough deserves the preference; and also the hilling up of the corn: but in sandy, loose soils, which have little attraction for moisture, I think I should prefer the cultivator.

Yours, respectfully,

S. HARTWELL.

EXTRACTS FROM GEN. DEARBORN'S ADDRESS AT PITTSFIELD.

"The first act of civilization was the cultivation of the earth; and during the progress of nations in the route of improvement, no other branch of industry has maintained such a direct, uniform, powerful and salutary influence. It has not only accomplished more than all the others, but has been the primary cause of those remarkable physical and moral developements which have been produced by the unceasing efforts of man, to ameliorate his condition and elevate his character.

"Agriculture clothes and feeds nearly the whole civilized population of the globe; rigs, spreads the sails, and supplies the great bulk of the freight of navigation, and its multifarious products constitute the chief articles of trade. It has still other and higher claims to respect; and among the most imposing, are its magnificent achievements and widespread conquests; and however inapplicable these belligerent terms may appear, when applied to that pacific pursuit, it is confidently believed that they have been more truly glorious than those of all the fleets and armies which have ever triumphed on the deep and on the land: but in such a gradual, noiseless, and unobtrusive manner have they been accomplished, that they have not attracted that marked attention of the historian to which they are so pre-eminently entitled. There was no remarkable movement which became the subject of universal speculation and comment—no splendid event—no startling incident—no dazzling pageantry, which either excited astonishment from their magnitude, or special and deep interest from their direct or ultimate influence on the civil and military institutions of nations. Yet when attentively examined as the silent, peaceful and unostentatious, but momentous causes of human advancement, and the extent of their influence is measured by the magnitude and real value of the results, the seemingly rash assertion which has been made, instead of being in any degree extravagant, will be found, on a

thorough investigation, to be fully sustained by an array of facts which put incredulity at defiance.

"If wars and battles have rendered the names of victorious chieftains memorable throughout the world, has not agriculture given an infinitely more commendable, precious, and lasting fame to those really great and good men, who have acquired distinction as the benefactors, rather than the exterminators of their race? Will not the admirable characters and eminent deeds of the latter, become more extensively known and more highly appreciated, as the bounds of human intelligence and civil liberty are enlarged, while the blood-stained laurels of the warrior will have perished, or be considered as revolting emblems of their crimes; and their martial feats, instead of exciting respect and emulation, will be converted into subjects of indignant execration and abhorrence?"

* * * * *

"Only fifty years since, and the whole of that broad and lengthened region which extends from the fountains of the Atlantic rivers to the western verge of the vale of the Mississippi, was one entire wilderness. Now it contains eleven states and three flourishing territories, whose aggregate population amounts to more than seven millions.

"These are the glorious achievements of untiring rural industry—the splendid triumphs of civilization—the indisputable victories and magnificent conquests of Agriculture. Yes, of Agriculture—for by the axe and the plough were laid the immense foundations on which was reared this mighty and prosperous republic; and its patriotic and independent yeomanry now constitute at least seven tenths of the entire population."

* * * * *

"It was not before the reign of William and Mary that agriculture, manufactures, foreign trade and navigation began to make a decided and vigorous onward movement. Even as late as the commencement of the eighteenth century, and during the brilliant reign of Queen Ann, the commercial fleet of the kingdom was estimated at only about 70,000 tons, and now it numbers 25,000 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage is 2,783,000. The annual consumption of grain has increased to 240,000,000 of bushels, all of which is generally raised in the country. The products of agriculture of every kind in the year 1838, have been valued at the enormous sum of $1,250,000,000, and those of manufactories amount to $750,000,000.

From 1792 to 1839, the population of the United Kingdom has increased from 12,680,000 to 27,250,000; and the exports have arisen from 25,000,000 to 105,000,000, and the imports from 19,659,000 to 61,268,000 of pounds sterling.

"The invention of the steam engine, and the substitution of machinery for manual labor, with the consequent developement of the powers of those two grand elements of national industry, coal and iron, have been the chief causes of that tremendous impetus which has been given to the arts in Great Britain. With the aid of machinery, one hundred persons can manufacture as much cotton as would have required ten thousand only forty years since; and the cotton now manufactured in that country, would require, without the aid of labor-doing machinery, 10,000,000 workmen; and all the various articles which are thus made, could not be manufactured by 200,000,000 of men.

"It may be truly said, that Great Britain has attained a more exalted position than has ever been reached by any other nation. In letters and science; in the useful and ornamental arts; in agriculture, trade, navigation and manufactures; in prosperity, riches and power; in eloquence and arms; in the refinements and embellishments of civilization; in the grandest efforts of genius and most brilliant displays of talent; in all that elevates man and nations, that kingdom is a glorious example for the whole globe. It may there be seen how far the human race can be advanced, when the interests and rights of the people, and the grandeur of the nation, become the main subjects of consideration on the part of the most enlightened men and of the government."

* * * * *

"It is not surprising that among the most important subjects which the illussrious Washington urged upon the attention of the first Congress which assembled under the great charter of our liberties, were—"the advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; the promotion of science and literature; the expediency of giving effectual encouragement to the exertions of skill and genius, in producing new and useful inventions; and of facilitating the intercourse between distant parts of the country."

"In accordance with these enlarged views, laws were successively passed for encouraging and fostering those all-important objects; and such has been the salutary influence of a continued protective policy, that the annual productions of woollen manufactories amount to 40,000,000; of cotton to 60,000,000, and including those of all other materials, to 350,000,000 of dollars; and adding the earnings of agriculture, and every other branch of industry, the national production has been estimated, by one of the most distinguished statistical authors of our country, at $1,200,000,000.

"The navigation of the United States has been augmented in a like remarkable manner, as the vessels employed in the coasting and foreign trade and the fisheries, now exceed 2,000,000 tons; being more than two thirds as much as that of Great Britain, and nearly quadruple that of France. The increase in population has been quite as extraordinary, for it must exceed, at this time, 15,000,000.

"From the facts which are to be obtained from the history of those nations that have become the most distinguished for their progress in manufactures, trade and navigation, it is apparent that agriculture has ever kept in the advance, and been not only the creator and pioneer, but the foundation and perpetual support of each and all of them.

"In Great Britain, where manufactures and navigation have been the most fostered, and have flourished the most within the last century, it has been ascertained that the persons employed in agriculture amount to over 9,000,000, while those engaged in the industrial arts were less than 4,000,000. Not half of the latter, however, were employed in producing articles for the foreign markets, while neither the number of people or the wealth acquired by them, was a fourth part of that which is produced and maintained by the agricultural industry.

"Agriculture in the United States, besides supplying the demand for home consumption, furnishes three fourths of the exports of domestic articles, and manufactures only a tenth. The disparity, however, between the exports of the raw material and of manufactures, is conclusive evidence that we have not sufficiently extended the latter, and are too much dependent upon other nations for articles that could as well made in our own."

For the N. E. Farmer.

BORROWING AND CREDITING.

In one of the late numbers of the Farmer, I observed, in an editorial article on squaring accounts, some remarks as to borrowing. It was there stated that such articles as were loaned a neighbor should be charged to him, and articles borrowed, credited. My object at this time is to inquire how far this rule is to be carried out—to what articles and in what cases it is to extend? It is obvious that if I have a complete set of farming implements—and we are told that every farmer should have—I shall be under the frequent necessity of lending some one or more of these implements to my less fortunate neighbors. Now shall I charge them with the use of such implements, and receive pay either in money or work, or shall I gratuitously grant the use of them? If I make the charge and exact payment, it will, in many cases, operate to a total prohibition of their use by others: if I charge nothing for their use, I may be troubled to such an excess for the loan of such articles by others, as to amount almost to a prohibition of their use by myself. It seems clear, therefore, that neither of these rules can be indiscriminately adopted.

But how stands the case? Are there many farmers whose stock of tools is so complete that they have no occasion to borrow of their neighbors? Very few, I will venture to say—very few, excepting only your wealthy and fancy farmers. What farmer, for example, has the improved seed sowers, rollers, horse rakes and cultivators? You may say that every farmer *ought* to possess them—but still every farmer does *not* possess all of these and other improved implements, and till he is able or willing to purchase, he may wish to borrow of others, and others in return to borrow of him such articles as they may themselves be in want of. Now what rule shall be adopted to regulate this mutual borrowing? I confess I do not like the system of charging, or offsetting the use of one thing against the use of another. It seems to be carrying into a neighborhood, where offices of mutual kindness should prevail, a system only of dollars and cents; a system which will allow of nothing to be done without a *quid pro quo*, as the lawyers say—or, in other words, without an equivalent received. If an implement is very valuable and of such a character that one will suffice for the wants of a large neighborhood—as a threshing or winnowing machine—why, in such instances, let the owner charge a fair compensation for its use. But to charge for the use of a harrow, plough or rake—I mean for every occasional loan of such common articles, of however short duration—seems to me rather too strict and exclusive: by doing so, I should much fear that I should enjoy no enviable reputation among my neighbors.

I would not, however, be understood to favor the principle which some seem to act upon, of living by borrowing. Your mere borrower, where he has the means to be above it, is the most despicable character in community. I have known a man to keep his own wheelbarrow housed for years, and all the while live by borrowing his neighbor's. Such fellows are soon found out and treated according to their deserts. But the conduct of such men, and the evils to which borrowing sometimes subjects us, are not sufficient reasons with me, for refusing a reasonable request to lend. I remember, when such requests are made, that there is no individual, however well off, who is absolutely in-

dependent of his neighbors. He has wants and necessities which some time or other will compel him, despite of all his rules to the contrary, to ask kind offices of others. I remember too, that there are many members of the human family less wealthy than others, and that a helping hand should ever be extended to those who need it, even if it be done through the medium of *borrowing*.

A PLAIN FARMER.

[We meant only to say that all such items *as the customs of the neighborhood* would bring into the accounts between neighboring farmers, should be recorded in *a book*, and not left to memory to retain. Many small loans doubtless will be, and certainly should be, made without charge. It was not our purpose to advise differently; but we still say, let whatever, according to prevailing custom, is to be paid for, be entered on the account book.—Ed.]

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

SOWING GRASS SEED.

Thick and even, not thin and irregular, is the true interest.

One of the most frequent errors in agricultural operations, is sowing grass seeds too thin and unevenly: great is the loss in either case, while nothing is easier than to remedy both. In the spring of 1838, clover seed was very scarce and dear; some sowed none, and others scattered it as thin as possible over the ground, and the effects of this proceeding have been visited with great severity on the delinquents. There has been a deficiency of hay and pasture, a thin, bare sod to plough down; the manure heap has shrunk in its dimensions for want of provender, and the subsequent crops have been proportionably starved and diminished. This season clover seed is very abundant, cheap and of good quality, and it might be well for the provident to lay in a store against a season of scarcity and high prices, and this may readily be accomplished by putting it in a tight, dry cask, through the bung-hole, and bunging it up and keeping it in a dry place, where it is believed it will remain good for several years to come. Clover should be one of the grasses sown, but other seeds should always accompany it, as there is a larger crop where several kinds of grasses are grown together, sometimes the season being favorable to one and not to another. Many farmers begin to think it more profitable to raise orchard grass than timothy, where selling of hay is not intended, as it furnishes more pasture, both early and late, and is equally good, if not better, for home use as hay. Timothy bears a higher price in the market than other kinds of hay, and the reason probably is, that horses eat less of it in a given space of time, as it is a good deal of work to chew it; hence, tavern-keepers uniformly prefer it, being for them more economical.

P. D.

From the same.

PEACH TREES.

Gentlemen of great experience in the cultivation of the peach assert that the decay of this valuable tree is in a great measure, and principally, owing to the practice of grafting: an imperfect union takes place; sickly growth is the consequence, and the diseased tree is then rendered vulnerable to the attacks of the worm, which completes its destruction.

Now, if we would have healthy peach trees, we must not do violence to nature; we must cultivate from the stone; and although we might find some bad and worthless fruit, we shall have much that is excellent, and obtain new and valuable varieties by planting the seeds of those only which are very superior. A gentleman has just informed us that he has obtained peaches of most delicious flavor from trees the third year from the planting of the stone, without grafting or budding: and by far the finest peaches exhibited at the late horticultural meeting in Philadelphia, bearing the name of the Tippecanoe Peach, were produced by the above means, the planter, it is said, having reserved the stone of a remarkably fine peach, which he purchased in the Philadelphia market for twelve and a half cents, and the tree from which had never been either grafted or budded. There are still in existence many large and aged peach trees, which have never been removed from the place where the seed was planted, or either grafted or budded, but which continue to produce large crops of the finest fruit. Nothing is easier than to plant a row every year of the seeds of the finest peaches to be obtained for money in the market, and pruning them in their places until they produce fruit, at which time those of inferior sorts could be grafted, and others of fine flavor might be permitted to remain, with the expectation of their retaining health and vigor for many years to come.

B. H.

FARMING.

If one half the zeal, energy and expense which have been exhibited for electioneering purposes were bestowed upon agriculture—if the people were half as anxious to improve and beautify their fields, and half as angry with their thistles, thorns and bad fences, as they are with their political opponents, we should have more productive fields, less complaint of poverty, more ability for charity, and abundantly more good feeling. From Maine to Georgia, the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers as stationary in theory as they are in practice; nine in ten believe at this moment that book-farming is the mere, useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing of practical agriculture. The real benefactor of mankind is he who causes two blades of wheat to grow where one grew before; his fields are his morn and evening theme, and to fertilize and improve his farm is his prime temporal object. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source—commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring.

We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals and ultimately even to religion. We regard the farmer, stripped to his employment and cultivating his lands, as belonging to the first order of *noblemen*; we wish him bountiful harvests, and invoke upon him the blessing of God in all his undertakings: may peace be within his walls.—*Selected.*

The true farmer is a philanthropist. He labors not only to provide for his own wants, but he is urged by a constant desire to leave the world better and more beautiful than he found it, and add to the stock of human comforts.

THE PRODUCING CLASSES.

Every student of history is aware that a large majority of the warriors and statesmen of the revolution were from the producing classes—were, before they were called upon to relinquish the implements of industry, laboring men. But look into the Legislature of this and other States for the last fifty years, and what proportion of producers do we find? Is it contended that lawyers are the best qualified to form laws? Look at the cumbrous details of chancery practice of our own State—the jarring systems of law and equity, (as if law and equity might with propriety differ!)—the annual acts explanatory of other acts which were wrought up with so much *legal skill* that even their own framers could not understand them!—the multitude of laws "which no man can number," and which are constantly accumulating—look at these things and then tell us if it is necessary to fill our Legislature with lawyers, because of their presumptive knowledge in forming laws? Is it contended that there is not sufficient talent to be found in the laboring classes? I answer in the eloquent language of Channing—"Real greatness has nothing to do with a man's sphere. It does not lie in the magnitude of his outward agency, in the extent of the effect which he produces. * * * A man brought up to an obscure trade, and hemmed in by the wants of a growing family, may, in his narrow sphere, perceive more clearly, discriminate more keenly, weigh evidence more wisely, seize on the right means more decisively, and have more presence of mind in difficulty, than another who has accumulated vast stores of knowledge by laborious study; and he has more of intellectual greatness. Many a man, who has gone but a few miles from home, understands human nature better, detects motives and weighs character more sagaciously than another who has travelled over the known world and made a name by his reports of different countries."

I would not preach up a crusade against the legal or any other profession. I would not drag *them* down, but I would *raise the producer up*—raise him up *in his own estimation.* I would sound a trumpet-peal in his ear to arise and assert the dignity of his calling. Man was formed to labor and to be useful. The primal curse of labor was a blessing in disguise. There should be no drones in the great hive of humanity. Labor ennobles its followers. The farmer as he goes forth in his fields to converse with nature and nature's God, feels his soul dilate and expand under the benign influences about him. The bright sun, the refreshing breeze, the genial shower, are all blessings from a parent's hand. As he casts his eye upon the distant prospect, glittering in the auroral light of spring, or fading into the sober hues of autumn, his feelings harmonize with the outward agencies which surround him. He stands as it were in the visible presence of his Creator, and passion and selfishness are rebuked. There is no hum of excited crowds to drown the small still voice of reason and conscience. He stands erect in the conscious dignity of a *man*,—honest toil hath given him the nerves and physical vigor of a man,—reason, reflection, conscience, and brotherly love have expanded his soul to the dimensions of that of a man.—*Albany Cult.*

Blind Staggers in Sheep.—Half a pint of hogs lard melted and poured down a sheep, will cure the blind staggers in ten minutes.—*Ib.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

ORGANIC MATTERS IN OUR SOILS.

Mr Putnam—Dear Sir—I was somewhat surprised on taking up the last number of the North American Review, to find that the views published by Professor Hitchcock on the above subject, were still maintained.

I had supposed that since the discovery of the crenic and apocrenic acids in the soil, that the *indefinite* and *indescribable* compound called geine, had been consigned to the shades, as having been merely the step used by the laborers in the field of agricultural chemistry, in advancing that science to its present position.

I am sorry to see geine still gravely advanced as a simple substance, with known chemical powers, instead of giving it its true name and character, that of a mere *name*, given by M. Berzelius to a substance, the composition of which he had not been able to discover.

This substance has been proved by the most rigid chemical examination, to consist of the crenic and apocrenic acids, combined in different proportions.

It seems now as absurb for a chemist to use the term of geine, as it would be for a student in algebra to express his results by the unknown quantity which has enabled him to obtain them.

Though a system of analysis has been published which was founded on the hypothesis of geine, it was sometime since, and the gentlemen who then advanced those views, may have since changed their minds upon the subject, but the author of the reviews to which I have referred, whom we have every reason to suppose is impartial, should be able to bring forward some facts, in support of a theory, which *he* has advanced in the present state of the subject.

Though I am aware, sir, that you prefer to see your columns filled with practical matter, I consider the present subject to have so important a bearing on very many of the every day operations of the farmer, that I trust you will pardon the length of my observations. M. B. W.

[Upon the subject here noticed we are not qualified to express an opinion. We willingly insert the communication, because we infer that it comes from a laboratory where analyses are made with great exactness.—Ed.]

For the New England Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

This has become a thrice hackneyed subject, as we are well aware, yet we know of no better way of awaking the public interest in it, than by keeping it continually before the people. Such an interest we are happy to see increasing, and at the same time we have hopes that it will become general. The great reason, if we mistake not, why every body does not put out at least one tree, is, that through mismanagement, many who do it lose their labor. For ourselves, we can see no reason why a tree properly transplanted should die any more than a cabbage. The care which is requisite to one, will insure success with the other; and he who successfully plants a tree, plants an object which he and his contemporaries may admire all their days, and leave for the admiration of future generations.

With respect to the time of transplanting, it may with *proper care* be done *any time*. Yet there is a *best* time, but *when* this is, seems to be held different by various cultivators. We do not decide nor aim to do it. We will, however, state, that we transplanted evergreens every month, commencing in May and finishing in November, (except August,) with *entire* success. Still the time which we prefer is, when they are in most vigorous growth; for at that time, less care is necessary, in taking a portion of the soil with the roots than at any other period. Those we removed the latter part of the season were from low lands, and we generally selected such as had sprung up from old moss-covered logs, the soil a sufficiency of it, being easily removed with such. Evergreens should in no case be pruned, as their low branches form an important item in their beautiful growth. The horrid practice of taking off the tops of trees, is yet too common. They can never acquire a large beautiful growth when this prevails, and we should almost as soon think of cutting off a favorite calf's head in order to have it grow without eating, as of reducing a tree to a stump in order to make it live.

What a luxury to the traveller are trees by the wayside. Travelling with a friend, during some of the sultry days of last July, in the river region of Columbia and Duchess counties, (N. Y.,) we had full opportunity of testing their utility, for we passed more than one long row of large beautiful cherry trees, rendered still more pleasant by the rich fruit clustered upon them, of which the owners made us as welcome as to the water from their wells. Here was a double luxury—agreeable shades to screen us from the sun as we passed along, and cheering fruits to refresh our parched lips. Were such hospitalities extended over the country, what a lovely land it would be. And how easily such improvements might be effected! Individual action in a few years would accomplish the whole. Let individuals who have commenced, go on, and "others seeing their good works," must eventually follow in their train. W. B.

Mount Osceola, 1841.

For the New England Farmer.

WOOD AND WOODLANDS.

As long as summer and winter, cold and heat hold their appointed seasons—as long as ships float on the ocean, men build houses or manufactories and furnish them, or ride in carriages, so long timber lands will be an object worth preservation. And the experience of each succeeding year goes to prove more fully that their preservation is a matter of growing importance, if we have any regard to the comfort or convenience of those who are to succeed us in the drama we are now acting.

Practice with regard to them seems about as variable as the number of individuals adopting it, so that if a right way is known it is not in all cases pursued. The habit most generally prevailing, of going into woodlands and selecting the oldest and decaying timber, has its objections; for where it is pursued, a great quantity of smaller trees are necessarily destroyed in felling it, and more in getting paths about in different directions, by which means the land in a few years becomes thinly clothed. So that on the whole we are inclined to think that the most judicious way of managing woodland is, to cut off all as circumstancs require; then a new and even growth will spring up, unbroken by paths, and unspotted by a patch cleared here and another there, with but little probability of a succeeding growth upon them. Where woodlands have cleared patches in them on which grass is beginning to show itself, we would recommend setting locusts, and in a short time such places will become well wooded. W. B.

Mount Osceola, 1841.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

HESSIAN FLY.

Discovery believed to have been made in relation to the Hessian Fly.

A paper presented to the American Philosophical Society by Miss Margaretta H. Morris, of Germantown, and relating to the above mentioned subject, was subsequently ordered by that body to be published in their Transactions. As, however, some time will elapse before the appearance of the number of the Transactions which will contain her paper, we have thought that we could better serve the agricultural readers of the Cabinet by extracting the information given in a journal recently authorized by the Society to be published by its secretaries, in an abridged form and of earlier appearance. In the proceedings just printed for November and December, 1840, we find the subject mentioned, in some paragraphs of which we here subjoin a copy.

"The committee, consisting of Mr Nuttall, Mr Lea, and Dr. Coates, to whom was referred a communication by Miss Margaretta H. Morris, on the Cecidomyia destructor or Hessian Fly, reported in favor of publication, which was ordered accordingly.

"The committee express the opinion, that should the observations of Miss Morris be ultimately proved to be correct, they will eventuate in considerable benefit to the agricultural community, and, through it to the public. Miss Morris believes she has established, that the ovum of this destructive insect is deposited by the parent in the seed of the wheat, and not, as previously supposed, in the stalk or culm. She has watched the progress of the animal since June, 1836, and has satisfied herself that she has frequently seen the larva within the seed. She has also detected the larva, at various stages of its progress, from the seed to between the body of the stalk and the sheath of the leaves. In the latter situation it passes into the pupa or flaxseed state. According to the observations of Miss Morris, the recently hatched larva penetrates to the centre of the straw, where it may be found of a pale greenish-white semi-transparent appearance, in form somewhat resembling a silkworm. From one to six of these have been found at various heights from the seed to the third joint. They would seem to enter the pupa state about the beginning of June.

"This fly was not observed by Miss Morris to inhabit any other plant than wheat.

"To prevent the ravages of this destroyer of the grain, it will be proper to obtain fresh seed from localities in which the fly has not made its appearance. By this means the crop of the following year will be uninjured; but in order to avoid the introduction of straggling insects of the kind from adjacent fields, it is requisite that a whole neighborhood should persevere in this precaution for two or more years in succession. This result was obtained, in part, in the course of trials made by Mr Kirk, of Bucks county, Pa., with some seed wheat

from the Mediterranean, in and since the year 1837. His first crop was free from the fly, but it was gradually introduced from adjacent fields; and in the present year the mischief has been considerable. As Miss Morris states that the fly has never made its appearance in Susquehannah and Bradford counties, seed wheat free from the fly, might be obtained from these and probably from other localities.

"The committee recommend that the conclusions of Miss Morris may be subjected to the only efficient test—repeated observations and effective trials of the precaution she advises."

Believing the above to be an observation of very considerable importance, and sincerely hoping that repeated trials and examinations may confirm its correctness, we have prepared the present notice for the Cabinet, in order to bring it before the agricultural community.

Miss Morris's observations and inferences agree very well with what we know of the habits of many insects. Thus they are, as a general rule, not produced till their food is ready for them; while their eggs appear to approach the seeds of plants in the power of enduring long delay and some violence, before they lose their vitality and faculty of developement. The eggs of silk-worms are kept for various periods, and still retain the susceptibility of being hatched. How long this power, in some insects, may be capable of enduring, has not been ascertained; but the presumption arising from their analogy to seeds leaves it by no means certain, (until observations are made,) that the period may not be one of magnitude. The lower animals are said by naturalists to approach, in constitution, much more nearly to vegetables than to the more complex beings of their own class; and this is acknowledged to be strikingly exemplified in the instance we have been reciting. Something analogous may be perceived in the instance of the common fowl; in which species, the eggs first laid are allowed to remain till enough are accumulated for the parent to commence sitting, and without in any way injuring the product.

That highly and justly distinguished American naturalist, the late Thomas Say, has left us an entomological description of the Hessian Fly, in the first volume of the Journal of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He appears never to have identified the insect in an earlier portion of its life than the flax-seed state. Thus, he describes the larva, first state or maggot of the animal, as resembling the pupa or second state, except in the dark, reddish brown color of the latter; and alleges that, "when taken from the culm, it is almost inert, exhibiting very little motion to the eye." This was in 1817; and as that eminent writer was principally occupied in the task, then new, of describing and classifying American insects in their perfect forms, it is entirely credible that he might have erred in relation to their earlier stages; nor is it wonderful that, in twentythree years, further discoveries should be made, and his account corrected. What Mr Say calls the larva, will, if Miss Morris be correct, be considered the early period of the pupa.

The discovery of Miss Morris, then, appears principally to resolve itself into the fact of the egg being deposited in the seed; and into the history of the pale, green worm or larva, as the primary stage of the animal's existence. The account of its periodical change given by Mr Say is confessedly conjectural; and insufficiently explains the preservation of the species through the winter. His words are, "The history of the changes of this insect is probably briefly this." He then proceeds to describe the parent insect in depositing its eggs within the sheath of the leaves, near the root of the plant, the fixed mode of life of the flaxseed substance, together with the indentations produced in the straw, the distortion of the flaxseed worm when crowded, and the death of the plant. He then adds the following notice, which ends the recital: "The perfect fly appears early in June, lives but a short time, deposits its eggs, and dies—the insects from these eggs complete the history by preparing for the winter brood. The words would seem to imply that there are *two* broods of these flies; one for summer and one for winter. If "preparing for the winter brood," means laying the eggs which are to produce them, why are not the flies seen in the end of October; before which time the sheaths of the leaves and the straw itself of the winter wheat do not exist, and at which period no fly of any description is to be met with in the fields? If, on the other hand, "the insects from the eggs laid in June," are *themselves* "the winter brood," they are to be found in the stubble after harvest; and cannot possibly be the same individuals that are found next spring in the damaged stalks of the new crop.

According to the facts believed to be ascertained by Miss Morris, the difficulty at once disappears. The fly lives only ten days; during which time it deposits its eggs. The eggs remain unaltered till the wheat sprouts; and the young worm is then below the surface of the earth, in a substance which is not frozen, and which supplies him with food.

The residence of the worm, as described by Miss Morris, within the hollow of the straw, is precisely like that of certain other insects. The animal that destroys the more luxuriant shoots of the parsley-leaved elder, and which, in its perfect state, becomes, as we are informed, a beetle of splendid coloring, passes its larva-existence within the pith of the plant. Additional examples, we believe, are not difficult to be obtained.

To the directions given in the "Proceedings" for avoiding the production of this pernicious insect, little seems necessary to be added. We are inclined, however, earnestly to repeat the recommendations of further trial and observation. It would seem that the farmer who uses seed wheat from a district ravaged by this animal, actually commits the absurdity of planting Hessian flies for the benefit of his next year's crop!!

The precise period at which the minute green worm escapes from the hollow of the straw, to repose and undergo its subsequent changes beneath the sheath of the leaf, is not ascertained with accuracy; and may furnish a question for investigation. We are informed that Miss Morris is continuing her observations on growing wheat, in which she will probably ascertain the fact. It is in the power of our readers to confirm or reject her conclusions, both in this and in what she regards as already established.

There is no duty greater in this age, than to use every laudable exertion to promote the cause of agriculture—this is most successfully done by disseminating agricultural journals. Let every farmer feel that, as a patriot, he must exert himself to effect this object, and the light which is most needed will soon be supplied.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

New Berlin, Penn., Jan. 12, 1841.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Having been a subscriber to your paper for sixteen years, I feel the interest of an old friend in its welfare. I have hitherto been content to send my money: I read the paper without any personal communication with the editor, either by way of encouragement or complaint. It is true I had no ground for complaint, for I always had my money's worth; and I supposed the most valuable encouragement was to take the paper and pay for it in advance. From your introductory, we are bound to believe you a very modest man, to whom an approving word might be useful. I approve fully of your resolution to use "a watchful care not to prefer the *new* to whatever in the *old is better.*" I consider this a principle that ought to be made prominent in an *agricultural* periodical. In this, as in many other things, too many believe novelties to be improvements. I have always had a strong attachment to *the old paths*, and do not feel disposed to deviate from them, except on full proof. But this full proof can be had, and that too without much risk. For that reason I have always about here discouraged extensive experiments. Make trial, in a small way—keep accurate accounts, so that the results are certain, and then every step forward may be a sure one. There is another consideration of great importance. Does the old way afford a fair living profit? If it does, change cautiously. If it does not, it is fair to risk something in making a change.

Many men, not seeing the reason for a thing, believe forthwith there is none. This is often jumping too far at a conclusion. Very frequently the change proves that there was a reason, though not before apparent.

I am pleased with the course you have marked out for yourself. We subscribe for an agricultural paper, and you will give us what we subscribe for. If it cannot be sustained so, let it be known; and proclaim that you publish a periodical *melange* because farmers will not support a newspaper purposely published for themselves. I hope this may not be necessary, for this is one of the old ways I do not like. Perhaps you remember (I do) a periodical on medicine and agriculture, published by Dr. Daniel Adams. It is so long ago that it makes me feel very old when I think of it. If I do not mistake, it was very short-lived. Since that, what a number and variety of publications on each of these subjects have been well sustained! You are right: we want instruction in *farming* from you. We do not want from your paper, information on politics, law, medicine, or theology; nor (if you will allow me to say so,) do we want dogmatism on *any* subject. Nor will you need to resort to any of these. If you stick to the hills and dales, the mud holes and peat bogs, the sand banks and clay plats of your *editorial farm*, you will have *no place* for other matters.

Very respectfully,

JAMES MERRILL.

[This favor from our stranger-friend is most welcome. We hope to requite it by faithful efforts to furnish him with a paper suited to his tastes and wants.—Ed.]

Mr G. Bancroft, of Reading, Mass., has a sow which in 13 months has produced him 53 pigs at three litters.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1841.

☞PRICE REDUCED.☜

In future the terms of this paper will be $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

FIELD PREACHING.—No. II.

Where no wood is, the fire goeth out.—SOLOMON.

So says the wise man; so says common observation: but some of you, my hearers, don't—don't what? Don't believe it, I liked to have said. And if I had said it, that super-effeminate and vulgarly genteel girl who is afraid of degrading herself or soiling her fingers by going to the wood-pile for a new supply; that careless boy, who forgets to bring the wood morning and evening; that lazy boy, who "cuts" acquaintance with the axe; that *cold*-hearted husband and father, who neglects to get up a year's supply at the most convenient season—each would be a good witness to prove that I did not very essentially over-state.

"*The fire goeth out.*" Rather an uncomfortable consequence when the dinner is to be cooked; or when Jack Frost has his fingers on the door latch; for he, faithful servant, if he don't smell fire through the key hole, is sure to walk in and give the whole family the ague. "Where *no* wood is," he is sure to come; and where none but *green wood* is, you think him rather too intrusive and troublesome; for he makes a shaking there. But, my friends, don't blame him. He is only doing his duty under a commission from the Highest Court. If he come in, the fault is yours and not his. Therefore, in season prepare means for keeping the fire blazing. In this, your least busy season, my farming friends, let the sound of the axe echo in the woods; let the team wend its way among rocks and stumps and over sloughs and ponds, while this faithful Jack holds up the wheels or the sled-shoes. Looking forward to the wants of the next generation, with benevolent economy, cut clean in the wood lot as far as you go. Work up the wood in winter; house it in the spring or early summer; and then may you anticipate, when winter comes again, that He will bless you with the comforts of a cheerful fire, whose servant said, that "where no wood is, the fire goeth out."

The flames of conjugal, parental, filial and fraternal affection will grow dim, if not fed by the fuel of kind acts and attentions. Fires of philanthropy will die out if not nourished by good deeds to man. Where the oak and walnut of christian truth are not *taken home* and housed, the fires of piety will burn with but a sickly flame. Where no moral wood is, the moral fire goeth out.

SECOND AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On Thursday evening last, the organization of the meeting was completed by the choice of

Hon. DANIEL P. KING, of Danvers, *President*.

ALLEN PUTNAM, of Danvers, *Secretary*.

Committee of Arrangements.—William Lincoln, Worcester; Horace Collamore, Pembroke; Cornelius Delano, Northampton; Calvin Cooley, Hawley; John Prince, Roxbury; Andrew Dodge, Wenham; Asa G. Sheldon, Wilmington; Hon. Isaac Hill, Ed. Monthly Visitor; Mr Buckminster, Ed. Boston Cultivator; Mr Cole, Ed. Yankee Farmer; and the President and Secretary *ex officis*.

Subject for discussion, as previously announced, was *the Cultivated Grasses*.

Mr Colman, Agricultural Commissioner, stated that there are more than 600 such grasses, but that he should confine his remarks to a few of the more common.—Herds grass or timothy yields well; two tons to the acre is a good crop, though four tons have been obtained; it is an enduring grass, lasting 6 or 7 years, after which period it is best to turn the sod; cattle are fond of it. Would sow 1-2 bushel seed to the acre; no harm in sowing more; when thick the hay is finer; moist but not wet soil best suited to it. According to chemical analysis it is most nutritious if suffered to ripen before it is cut, though our animals like it better when cut young.

There are two kinds of Dutch clover, Northern and Southern, differing in the time of their ripening. The broad leaves take much nourishment from the atmosphere, and the tap root when it decays furnishes nutriment to the other grasses. It ameliorates the soil. As food for stock it is inferior when cured in the common method, i. e. when allowed to become nearly ripe before cutting and then dried thoroughly in the sun. Some practical men maintain that if cut younger and made in cock, its quality as food is as good as the other grasses. The Southern though less productive than the northern, is to be preferred; makes better hay; should be sowed in winter or spring and not in autumn. It is valuable as a green crop to turn in; if it be rank, roll and harrow before ploughing and then it can be easily turned under. Should it be *green* or *dry* when turned in? The field of one man who tried it in both states, indicates that the dry is best: 4 to 6 lbs. of seed to the acre. There is one objection to it as pasturage; horses are salivated or made to salver by its use.

Red-top is as good as any grass; good for milch cows and horses; requires a soil that is *not wet*: 3 to 4 pecks of seed to the acre.—Orchard grass grows quick; can be cut frequently; is sweet; the cattle relish it.—Lucerne is good for soiling; may be cut 4, 5 or 6 times a year. Must be tilled the first year or the weeds will kill it; lasts 8 or 10 years. A small plat may be cultivated to advantage; will not do on wet soil: from 16 to 18 lbs. of seed to the acre.

Gypsum, as a top-dressing, 1 bushel or 1-2 bushel to the acre, once in two or three years, is in many places very serviceable. Is not fully satisfied as to the utility of lime. Saltpetre has been used to great advantage. Wood ashes are good, but in great quantities will cause moss to grow, particularly in moist or wet lands: peat ashes will do the same. Eel grass, kelp, rockweed and salt hay are good top-dressings.

Mr Buckminster, Editor of the Cultivator, agreed with Mr C. in most respects, yet differed from him in a few points. Thought clover, pound for pound, as good as herds grass; recommended sowing them together; and cutting so early that the clover *stalks* (the principal part) should be good fodder. Clover, no doubt, is a good crop to plough in, but the difficulty is to get crop enough to be worth ploughing in. Buckwheat will answer better for this purpose on poor lands; he doubted whether it is well to let the crop dry before it is turned under. Was in favor of cutting English grasses young, but thought that our wet meadow grasses were worth more if not cut until they were ripe. Had sometimes sown hay seed among corn at *hilling time* (no *hill* made) and found it to do well.

The Editor of this paper had never heard before that *clover* would *salivate* the horse. On one side of his father's farm the horses found nothing that produced this effect, though clover was often eaten by them there: on the other side lobelia grows, and there the slobbers or slavers are produced. He stated one or two facts from which he was inclined to infer that clover hay was better than red-top for producing *milk*. Also, he gave an account of the sowing of hay seed among corn; the substance of which may be found in No. XXVIII. of the present volume of the N. E. Farmer.

Mr Collamore, of Pembroke, stated that by the application of compost top-dressings in the *spring*, he had sometimes, (in dry seasons) done more harm than good; has found it best to apply them in the autumn. Sea weed he thinks not valuable; but kelp and rock weed are. Ashes should be spread on sandy loam. Lime is sometimes serviceable; it should be used in compost.

Mr Cole, of the Yankee Farmer, expressed the opinion that the salivation of the horse might be produced by something else than either clover or lobelia. The remainder of his remarks we do not retain; but as the meeting adjourned while he had the floor and as the same subject will come up at the next meeting, we hope then to preserve what he may offer.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

We understand that an association has been formed by several gentlemen in this city and vicinity, for the purpose of establishing a "Practical Institute of Agriculture and Education." The design of this institution is to furnish the means of a liberal education to those who are not intended for the learned professions. The principles of science, which lie at the foundation of the practical arts of life, will form the chief objects of attention, while the study of the languages will occupy a subordinate sphere. It is intended to combine the study of scientific agriculture with its practical operations, to illustrate the great improvements of modern husbandry by actual experiment; to increase the attachment of the farmer to the cultivation of the soil, by showing the dignity of the pursuit, and the knowledge and ability which it demands, and thus to prepare young men, who propose to make agriculture the business of their lives, for the intelligent discharge of the duties of their calling.

The want of an institution of this kind has been deeply felt and loudly expressed. No branch of education has been more neglected, though its unspeakable importance is admitted, than the professional education of those who seek their subsistence by tilling the earth. Our most enlightened agricultural publications have been urgent in their appeals to the community in behalf of such an institution; the friends of popular education have set forth its claims in a convincing manner: legislative patronage has been earnestly solicited both in Massachusetts and New York for the establishment of one on a large scale; proposals have been made to connect a department for this purpose with some of our most distinguished colleges; and no one acquainted with the character of our New England population can doubt for a moment, that an institution of this description, conducted in a judicious and efficient manner, would receive the favor of the public, and prove of wide practical utility. The eminent success of Von Thær, in Prussia, and of Fellenberg, in Switzerland, it would seem, ought not to surpass that of an institution so congenial with the spirit of our government and the character and habits of our citizens.

"When we consider," says the late lamented Judge Buel, of Albany, among the last words probably which ever fell from his pen—"when we consider that agriculture is the great business of the nation—of mankind; that its successful prosecution depends upon a knowledge in the cultivators of the soil, of the principles of natural science, and that our agriculture stands in special need of this auxiliary aid—we cannot withhold our surprise and regret, that we have not long since estab-

lished professional schools, in which our youth, or such of them as are designed to manage this branch of national labor, might be taught, simultaneously, the principles and practice of their future business of life, and on which, more than any other branch of business, the fortunes of our country, moral, political and national essentially depend. We require an initiatory study of years in the principles of law and medicine, before we permit the pupils to practice in these professions We require a like preliminary study in our military and naval schools, in the science of war and navigation, ere the student is deemed qualified to command. And yet in agriculture, by which, under the blessing of Providence, we virtually "live and move and have our being," and which truly embraces a wider range of useful science than either law, medicine, war, or navigation, we have no schools, we give no instruction, we bestow no governmental patronage."

The proposed institution is undertaken on the sole responsibility of a few individuals, whose interest in agriculture and science has led them to engage in the enterprise; and the internal arrangements they have made, we learn, are of a character which those who are concerned trust will ensure the management of the institution with great economy, efficiency and completeness.

It is contemplated, we also understand, to connect with the institution a department for classical learning, in which pupils will be prepared for admission to any of the New England colleges, or be instructed in a course similar to that which is pursued by under-graduates, while at the same time, they will have an opportunity to study the sciences on which agriculture is founded, and to engage in its practical details to such extent as may be desired.

It is intended, if a suitable degree of encouragement should be given to the enterprize, to open the institution for the reception of a limited number of pupils, in the course of the ensuing season, and to enlarge its operations in proportion to the favor it shall receive from those for whose benefit it is designed.

We have here given what we understand to be the objects of the gentlemen concerned; objects certainly worthy of public attention; and we hope that prudence and efficiency will so mark the course as to win and secure to the projectors public favor. We are pleased that they have no design to ask for legislative aid, because we doubt whether such an animal as this body would be long suffered to feed quietly at the public crib.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending Jan. 24.

Jan. 1841.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	18	29	26	17	S. W.
Tuesday,	19	6	15	14	N.
Wednesday,	20	15	20	17	N.
Thursday,	21	20	33	32	N. W.
Friday,	22	31	32	31	N. E.
Saturday,	23	19	30	17	N. W.
Sunday,	24	28	36	34	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — Monday, Jan. 25, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 385 Beef Cattle, 80 Stores, and 860 Sheep. 25 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Sales were not very quick, and the prices obtained last week for some qualities were not sustained. We quote a few extra, $6 50.—First quality $6 00 a 6 25. Second quality, $5 25 a 5 75. Third quality, $4 25 a $5 00

Sheep.—Lots were sold at $2 00 and $2 50. Weathers, $3 00, $4 25, $4 50 and $5 00.

Swine.—None at Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, per bu. $3. Red Top, 75 to 80 c. Clover—Northern, 12 c. per lb.—Southern, 10 c. per lb. Flax Seed, $1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $5 37—Genesee $5 31—Ohio $5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow 60 to 61 c—Round Yellow 57 to 58—Southern Flat Yellow 55—White 53. Rye—Northern 65 to 67—Southern 60 to 65. Oats—Southern 35 to 38—Northern 40 to 44.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.

HAY, per ton, $17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13 50

CHEESE—Old 11 c—New 8.

EGGS. 25 to 30 c. per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens 11 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 12 1-2—Geese 10.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

GARDEN SEEDS,

For sale by Joseph Breck & Co. at the New England Farmer Office, *No.* 51 and 52 *North Market St. Boston.* The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden,* and *Ornamental* Flower Seeds desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 8 lbs and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

FIELD SEEDS

Sugar Beet.	Ruta Baga.
Mangel Wurtzel.	Ballatine's New Royal do.
New Red Globe do. } superior	White Tankard Turnip.
Yellow do. } varieties.	Red do.
Carrot Long Orange.	Red Round do.
" Altringham.	White do.
" New White, extra fine.	White Globe do.
Pumpkin, sorts.	Green Round do.
Wheat—various sorts.	Purple Top Hybrid do.
Barley, do.	Buckwheat.
Rye, do.	Broom Corn.
Potatoes, do.	Millet.
Indian Corn, do.	Buckthorn. } for Hedges.
Oats, do.	Locust. }

GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every description, Beets of sorts, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Culiflower, Caraway, Celery, of the most improved sorts, Cabbage 20 sorts, Carrot, all the varieties, Cucumber do, Cress, Egg Plant, Endive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leek, Lettuce in great variety, Melons, do. Martynea, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion of sorts, Pepper do. Pumpkin do. Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, a very great variety, Rhubarb for tarts, Radish of sorts, Salsify, Squash of sorts, Tomato, Turnip 20 varieties.

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme.	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 10 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840 NAHUM WARD.

PURE SPERM OIL.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS. & CO.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO. No. 101 State St. keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1s1y

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840. eow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUALITIES OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD USED IN DIET.

Beef. When this is the flesh of a bullock of middle age, it affords good and strong nourishment, and is peculiarly well adapted to those who labor, or take much exercise. It will often sit easy upon stomachs that can digest no other kind of food; and its fat is almost as easily digested as that of veal.

Veal is a proper food for persons recovering from indisposition, and may even be given to febrile patients in a very weak state; but it affords less nourishment than the flesh of the same animal in a state of maturity. The fat of it is lighter than that of any other animal, and shows the least disposition to putrescency. Veal is a suitable food in costive habits; but of all meat it is the least calculated for removing acidity from the stomach.

Mutton, from the age of four to six years, and fed on dry pasture, is an excellent meat. It is of a middle kind, between the firmness of beef and the tenderness of veal. The lean part of mutton, however, is the most nourishing and conducive to health, the fat being hard of digestion. The head of the sheep, especially when divested of the skin, is very tender; and the feet, on account of the jelly they contain, are highly nutritive.

Lamb is not so nourishing as mutton; but it is light, and extremely suitable to delicate stomachs.

Pork affords rich and substantial nourishment; and its juices are wholesome when properly fed, and when the animal enjoys pure air and exercise. But the flesh of hogs reared in towns is both hard of digestion and unwholesome. Pork is particularly improper for those who are liable to any foulness of the skin. It is almost proverbial that a dram is good for promoting its digestion: but this is an erroneous notion; for though a dram may give a momentary stimulus to the coats of the stomach, it tends to harden the flesh, and of course to make it more indigestible.

Smoked hams are a strong kind of meat, and rather fit for a relish than for a diet. It is the quality of all salted meat that the fibres become rigid, and therefore more difficult of digestion; and when to this is added smoking, the heat of the chimney occasions the salt to concentrate, and the fat between the muscles sometimes to become rancid.

Bacon is also of an indigestible quality, and is apt to turn rancid on weak stomachs; but for those in health it is an excellent food, especially when used with fowl or veal, or even eaten with peas, cabbages, or cauliflowers.

Goat's flesh is hard and indigestible; but that of kids is tender, as well as delicious, and affords good nourishment.

Venison, or the flesh of deer, and that of hares, is of a nourishing quality, but is liable to the inconvenience, that, though much disposed to putrescency of itself, it must be kept for a little time before it becomes tender.

The blood of animals is used as an aliment by the common people, but they could not long subsist upon it, unless mixed with oatmeal, &c., for it is not very soluble, alone, by the digestive powers of the human stomach, and therefore cannot prove nourishing.

Milk is of very different consistence in different animals: but that of cows being the kind used in diet, is at present the object of our attention. Milk, where it agrees with the stomach, affords excellent nourishment for those who are weak and cannot digest other aliments. It does not readily become putrid, but it is apt to become sour on the stomach, and thence to produce flatulence, heartburn, or gripes, and in some constitutions, a looseness. The best milk is from a cow at three or four years of age, about two months after producing a calf. It is lighter, but more watery, than the milk of sheep and goats; while, on the other hand, it is more thick and heavy than the milk of asses and mares, which are next in consistence to human milk.—On account of the acid which is generated after digestion, milk congulates in all stomachs; but the caseous or cheesy part is again dissolved by the digestive juices, and rendered fit for the purposes of nutrition. It is improper to eat acid substances with milk, as these would tend to prevent the due digestion of it.

Cream is very nourishing, but on account of its fatness, is difficult to be digested in weak stomachs. Violent exercise after eating it, will, in a little time, convert it into butter.

Butter. Some writers inveigh against the use of butter as universally pernicious; but they might with equal reason condemn all vegetable oils, which form a considerable part of diet in the southern climates, and seem to have been beneficially intended by nature for that purpose. Butter, like every other oily substance, has doubtless a relaxing quality, and if long retained in the stomach, is liable to become rancid; but if eaten in moderation, it will not produce those effects. It is, however, improper in bilious constitutions. The worst consequence produced by butter, when eaten with bread is, that it obstructs the discharge of the saliva in the act of mastication or chewing; by which means the food is not so easily digested. To obviate this effect, it would be a commendable practice at breakfast, first to eat some dry bread, and chew it well, till the salivary glands were exhausted, and afterwards to eat it with butter. By these means such a quantity of saliva might be carried into the stomach, as would be sufficient for the purpose of digestion.

Cheese is likewise reprobated by many as extremely unwholesome. It is doubtless not easy of digestion: and, when eaten in a great quantity, may overload the stomach; but if taken sparingly, its tenacity may be dissolved by the digestive juices, and it may yield a wholesome, though not very nourishing chyle. Toasted cheese is agreeable to most palates, but is rendered more indigestible by that process.

Fowls. The flesh of birds differs in quality according to the food on which they live. Such as feed upon grain and berries, afford, in general, good nourishment; if we except geese and ducks, which are hard of digestion, especially the former. A young hen or chicken is tender and delicate food, and extremely well adapted where the digestive powers are weak. But of all tame fowls, the capon is the most nutritious.

Turkeys, &c. Turkeys, as well as Guinea or India fowls, afford a substantial nutriment, but are not so easy of digestion as the common domestic fowls. In all birds, those parts are the most firm which are most exercised: in the small birds, therefore, the wings, and in the larger kinds the legs, are commonly the most difficult of digestion.

Wild fowls. The flesh of wild birds, in general, though more easily digested, is less nourishing than that of quadrupeds, as being more dry, on account of their almost constant exercise. Those birds are not wholesome which subsist upon worms, insects and fishes.

Eggs. The eggs of birds are a simple and wholesome aliment. Those of the turkey are superior in all the qualifications of food. The white of eggs is dissolved in a warm temperature, but by much heat it is rendered tough and hard. The yolk contains much oil, and is highly nourishing, but has a strong tendency to putrefaction; on which account, eggs are improper for people of weak stomachs, especially when they are not quite fresh. Eggs boiled hard or fried are difficult of digestion, and are rendered still more indigestible by the addition of butter. All eggs require a sufficient quantity of salt, to promote their solution in the stomach.

Fish, though some of them be light and easy of digestion, afford less nourishment than vegetables or the flesh of quadrupeds, and are, of all the animal tribes, the most disposed to putrefaction. Salt water fish are in general the best; but when salted, though less disposed to putrescency, they become more difficult of digestion. Whitings and flounders are the most easily digested. Acid sauces and pickles, by resisting putrefaction, are a proper addition to fish, both as they retard putrescency and correct the relaxing tendency of butter, so generally used with this kind of aliment.

Oysters and cockles are eaten both raw and dressed; but in the former state they are preferable; because heat dissipates considerably their nutritious parts as well as the salt water, which promotes their digestion in the stomach: if not eaten very sparingly, they generally prove laxative.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "*The Lodi Manufacturing Company.*" We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1840. We find it *a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied,*—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as *the cheapest and best manure,* and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	*P. F. Welsh.*
John J. Newkirk.	*G. C. Van Riper.*
John Tise.	*George Tise.*
Daniel Van Riper.	*William Wood.*
George Demott.	*John Duryee.*
Henry Drayton.	*George Newkirk.*
Josiah Hornblower.	*Garret Newkirk.*
Corns. Van Winkle.	*Daniel Vreeland.*

Shares in the above company are $100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. *One cents worth,* that is, 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above.

Dec. 22.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1s1y. Nov. 17.

TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturesr, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.